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MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2022/2023

BPS 1014 – PSYCHOLOGY

(All sections)

8 JULY 2023
9.00 a.m.– 11.00a.m.
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

1. This question paper consists of **NINE** pages.
2. Answer **ALL** the questions in **Section A** and **B**
3. Shade / write your answers for **Section A in the multiple answer sheet** and **Section B** in this **answer sheet provided paper**.
4. This question paper is **NOT** allowed to be taken out of the examination hall.

SECTION A: Multiple Choices Questions (40%)

Instructions: Answer all questions and shade the best answer in the multiple answer sheet provided.

1. In Ivan Pavlov's classical conditioning experiment on dogs, after conditioning, the dog's salivation when listening to the tone became _____.

A) the conditioned stimulus.
B) the conditioned response.
C) the unconditioned stimulus.
D) the unconditioned response.

2.The essential difference between behaviour and mental processes is _____.

A) complexity.
B) observability.
C) controllability.
D) ease of description.

3. Who formulated the "operant conditioning theory"?

A) Ivan Pavlov.
B) B. F. Skinner.
C) John B. Watson.
D) Edward Thorndike.

4. Which schedule of reinforcement, as gamblers can attest, is most resistant to extinction?

A) Fixed ratio.
B) Variable ratio.
C) Fixed interval.
D)Variable interval.

5. If children colour with crayons because they enjoy doing it, we would say that they _____.

A) are intrinsically motivated.
B) are extrinsically motivated.
C) have a low need for achievement.
D) have a high need for achievement.

Continued...

6. Which problem of control over eating and weight involves bingeing and purging?

A) Obesity.
B) Hyperactivity.
C) Bulimia nervosa.
D) Anorexia nervosa.

7. Shaping your lips into an O while drawing air in signals which basic emotion?

A) Disgust.
B) Sadness.
C) Surprise.
D) Happiness.

8. Which is **NOT** one of the "Big Five" traits of the five-factor theory?

A) Neuroticism.
B) Introversion.
C) Agreeableness.
D) Conscientiousness.

9. A psychologist is developing a theoretical explanation about a behaviour. To which goal of psychology are theoretical explanations important?

A) Control.
B) Prediction.
C) Description.
D) Understanding.

10. Which of the following is an example of a psychologist's attempt to influence behaviour?

A) Determining whether a job applicant is likely to perform well on the job.
B) Designing a strategy for high schools that reduces the number of dropouts.
C) Conducting a study to determine whether men really are more violent than women.
D) Conducting an experiment to determine whether viewing pornography leads to a desire to rape.

11. In order to increase the profit a casino operator hires a social psychologist who later decides to place the slot machines that pay off most often in the places of highest visibility in the casino. Their goal is to _____ behaviour.

A) predict
B) describe
C) influence
D) understand

Continued...

12. Of the following experimental situations, which would most likely be conducted by Albert Bandura, social learning theory?

A) Rewarding subjects for solving problems.
B) Asking subjects to remember a list of words.
C) Testing rats in a maze to see how fast they learn.
D) Observing the model doing the behaviour and imitating it.

13. Which type of process theory of personality emphasised unconscious motives?

A) Cognitive theory.
B) Humanistic theory.
C) Psychoanalytic theory.
D) Social learning theory.

14. Which component of mind in the personality exists only at the unconscious level?

A) Id.
B) Ego.
C) Superego.
D) Conscience.

15. In Humanistic theory, the highest level in Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs is_____.

A) love.
B) safety.
C) self-esteem.
D) self-actualization.

16. An extreme fear of public speaking would be considered _____.

A) panic disorder.
B) phobic disorder.
C) generalised anxiety disorder.
D) obsessive-compulsive disorder.

17. People described as "cleaners and checkers" would be classified as having _____.

A) panic disorder.
B) phobic disorder.
C) generalised anxiety disorder.
D) obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Continued...

18._____ is a form of learning in which two stimulus events become associated in such a way that the occurrence of one event reliably predicts the occurrence of the other.

A) Cognitive theory
B) Modelling theory
C) Operant conditioning theory
D) Classical conditioning theory

19. The broad term that encompasses procedures such as perceiving, believing, thinking, remembering, knowing, and making decisions is called _____.

A) cognition.
B) motivation.
C) introspection.
D) consciousness.

20. _____ is a form of learning in which the consequences of behaviour lead to changes in the probability of its occurrence.

A) Cognitive theory
B) Modelling theory
C) Operant conditioning theory
D) Classical conditioning theory

21. The reason that the sex motive is considered a primary motive is that _____.

A) sex is essential for the survival of the species.
B) sex is primarily instinctual rather than learned.
C) sex is not a bodily need necessary for personal health.
D) the sex drive is not a biologically regulated mechanism.

22. Because motivation cannot be directly observed, it must be inferred from _____.

A) emotion.
B) behaviour.
C) EEG patterns.
D) psychophysiology.

Continued...

23. Which of the following topics would most likely be studied by a motivation researcher?

A) How the polygraph detects lies.
B) How animals behave in their native habitat.
C) How to get the most intense emotional response.
D) How the need for achievement drives people to succeed.

24. How are motivation and emotion similar?

A) They both satisfy needs.
B) They both activate behaviour.
C) They both develop incentives.
D) They both regulate homeostasis.

25. Which of the following is considered a primary motive?

A) Food.
B) Praise.
C) Money.
D) Satisfaction.

26. Primary motives are important because if we do not satisfy these motives, we _____.

A) die.
B) are lonely.
C) are dissatisfied.
D) have low self-esteem.

27. If the feeding centre in Mike's hypothalamus part of the brain is destroyed, what will be the effect on his behaviour?

A) He will stop eating.
B) He will overeat to obesity.
C) He will crave fat laden foods.
D) He will continue to eat normally.

28. Which of the following people is displaying the highest achievement motivation? A wife who_____.

A) strives to master the fine art of cooking.
B) wants to reward her husband with a fine meal.
C) prepares nutritious meals for health purposes for the family.
D) strives to prepare meals that bring enjoyment to the whole guests who come to the party.

Continued...

29. You are working for a promotion to a higher-paying job. You learned that to qualify you must earn a score of 80 percent on a placement test. Therefore, you buy three practice books and take an expensive, time-consuming course to guarantee that your score will be much higher than the required 80 percent. You are expressing _____.

A) optimal arousal.
B) the need for power.
C) the need for attention.
D) achievement motivation.

30. Razak feels bored doing the same activity every day. His boredom is best classified as an example of which of the following needs?

A) a power needs.
B) a primary need.
C) a secondary need.
D) a psychological need.

31. The James-Lange theory of emotion suggests that _____.

A) excess emotion leads to hunger.
B) intense emotion leads to drug abuse.
C) our physical state can influence our emotions.
D) emotion can influence our physical state of arousal.

32. What is the correct SEQUENCES of events in emotional response in this statement "I'm scared because I run." according to the James Lange theory?

i - stimulus.
ii- emotion.
iii- physiological changes.
iv- emotion and physiological changes (simultaneous).

A) I, IV.
B) I, III, II.
C) III, II, I.
D) I, II, III.

33. Which statement best reflects the James-Lange theory of emotion?

A) Our hearts race, we see a monster, we feel fear.
B) We see a monster, we feel fear, our hearts race.
C) We see a monster, our hearts race, we feel fear.
D) We feel fear, our hearts race, we see the monster.

Continued...

34. Which statement is most consistent with the James-Lange theory of emotion?

A) "I run because I'm afraid."
B) "I'm happy because I smile."
C) "I'm crying because I'm sad."
D) "I'm hitting because I'm angry."

35. What is the correct **SEQUENCES** of events in emotional response according to the Cannon-Bard theory?

i - stimulus.
ii- emotion.
iii- physiological changes.
iv-emotion and physiological changes (simultaneous).

A) I, IV.
B) I, III, II.
C) III, II, I.
D) I, II, III.

36. _____ are the smallest units of sound in a language.

A) Syntax
B) Linguistic
C) Phonemes
D) Morphemes

37. _____ are the smallest unit of meaning in a language.

A) Syntax
B) Linguistic
C) Phonemes
D) Morphemes

38. _____ refers to the grammatical rules of a language.

A) Syntax
B) Linguistic
C) Phonemes
D) Morphemes

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39._____ refers to our ability to gain new knowledge and solve new problems that are at least partially determined by biological and genetic factors.

A) G-factor
B) S- factor
C) Fluid intelligence
D) Crystallized Intelligence

40. _____ refers to previous knowledge, experiences, and collections of general information acquired through schooling and in everyday life as a basis for decision making and problem solving.

A) G-factor
B) S- factor
C) Fluid intelligence
D) Crystallized Intelligence

(40 marks)

Continued...

SECTION B: ESSAY (60 %)

Instructions: Answer all questions and write your answer in the answer sheet provided.

QUESTION 1

From the Gardner's Multiple Intelligences theory, explain only **FIVE (5)** by giving your own intelligence skills examples from either part of your strengths or weaknesses.

(20 marks)

QUESTION 2

Write down **FIVE (5)** of your experiences, **THREE (3)** good and **TWO (2)** bad memories, then state the lessons which you learned / experienced from them and relate them with any of the **TWO (2)** of the theories in learning.

(20 marks)

QUESTION 3

Human beings' main needs are satisfied in a sequence called hierarchy of needs. Explain the Maslow's' **FIVE (5)** level of hierarchy of needs with examples.

(20 marks)

End of Paper